482/805 DWPI - (C) Derwent

AN - 1985-300422 [48]

XA - C1985-130085

XP - N1985-223609

TI - Mandrel alloy for drilling and expanding seamless steel pipe - comprises carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten, cobalt, copper, titanium and/or zirconium, silicon and/or magnesium

DC - M27 P51 P52

PA - (SANY-) SANYO TOKUSHU SEIKO KK

- (HOKO-) SHIN HOKOKU SEITETSU KK

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP60208458 A 19851021 DW1985-48 9p *

AP: 1984JP-0064475 19840331

- JP89007147 B 19890207 DW1989-09

PR - 1984JP-0064475 19840331

AB - JP60208458 A

Mandrel alloy consists (by wt.) of C 0.14-0.18%, Cr 1-3%, Ni 1-9%, Mo and/or W 0.3-3% in total, Co 1-2%, Cu 1-2%, Ti and/or Zr 0.2-0.5% in total, Ni/Cr=1-3, and Si below 1.5% and/or Mn below 1.5% as deoxidising agent, and balance Fe and incidental impurities.

- ADVANTAGE - Increased durability. (0/6)

的日本国特許庁(JP)

00特許出願公開

母公開特許公報(A) 昭60-208458

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C 22 C 38/52 B 21 B 25/00 B 21 C 3/02 C 22 C 38/52		7147-4K 7819-4E 6778-4E 7217-4K	審査請求 有	発明の数 1 (全 9 頁)

❷発明の名称 維目なし鋼管の穿孔および拡管用芯金合金

❷特 顧 昭59−64475

金出 膜昭59(1984)3月31日

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砂代 理 人 弁理士 鈴江 武彦 外2名

明 和 書

1.発明の名称

能目なし頻繁の穿孔かよび拡管用芯金合金 2.特許額水の範囲

1. 成気でCがQIないしQ25%、Crが 1 ないし3%、NIが1ないし9%、Me およびW のいずれか1程または2種合計でQ3ないし3 %、Ce が1ないし2%、Ce が1ないし2%、TI およびZr のいずれか1程もしくは2種合計がQ2 ないしQ5%、投部Pe および不可避的な歌量不 純物からなり、且つNi/Cr の重量比の値が1か 53である数目なし網管。PRAよび弦管用合金。 2. さらに必要に応じて設度割として81が重 量で1.5%以下、Me が1.5%以下の何れかまた は例者を含有することを特数とする特許請求の 範別約1 均配収の芯金合金。

3.発射の評価な数明

この発明は中央丸型機片から越目なし機管を 製造する級に用いられる穿孔をよび拡管用芯金 形成のための合金材料に関するものであって、 特級昭59-11899号(特別昭60-号)発別になる合金をさらに改良したものである。

上配先出版明和書にも記載されているように、一般に総目なし側管穿孔用の芯金は、場外圧能ロールによって回転かよび前進する、かよそ1200でに加熱された中央九形側片に能方向に圧入されて、とれによって側管の輸方内の穿孔が行われる。またとのようにして穿孔された側管は、阿様に傾斜圧延ロールによって回転かよび前進する拡管用の別の芯金が、かよそ1000でに加熱された側管の穿孔内に圧入されるととによって、その拡管が行われる。

その結果、穿孔かよび拡智用の芯金の板面に 高温かよび高圧力が作用して、芯金の製油には 単純、芯金材の単性規動によるしわ、部分的な 耐動損傷、あるいは管材との焼付きによるかじ りや割れが発生し、とれらによって起る芯金の 変形かよび損傷が進行して、比較的低使用的数 のうちに芯金の舞命が匿きてその使用が不可能

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穿孔用(または鉱智用) 芯金の表面に生する とれらの損傷を防止するために、芯金を形成す る合金に投収される特性は損傷の強敵によって 次のようにほなる。

(I) な私かよびしわの発生防止のためには、 合金の高温度にかける根據的強度が高いことが、 必要である。

(2) 制れ発生防止のためには、常盤にかける 合金の機械的強敗と仲族性が高いことが必要で ある。

(3) 部分的な辞越機関の発生防止のためには、 芯金合金の組成のうち、地金への解解度の小さ い合金元素の厳加をできるだけ少なくして、緩 関制折や粒料析出によってこれらの合金元素が 粒界に似析して、部分的な観点低下かよび粒界 能化の生ずることを防止することが必要である。

(4) 知付きによるかじりや割れの発生を防止 するためには、スケール付け処理によって、芯 金の表面に断熱性と負債性とを有する勧奮なス ケールが適度の厚さK形成されることが必要である。

氏述の特額的59-11899号発明の目的 は、地会への番解皮が少なく、粒界場のして部分的な器解機像の原因となること、スケール付け処理の際に形成されるスケールはを称くする Crとをできるだけ少なくし、N1・MoシよびW の関連体硬化により常温シよび高温度にかける 機械的強度を高めることによって、耐用度が従来のものよりも格象に優れた穿孔用芯金を得る ことにもった。

との目的は、重量ででがQ.1ないしQ.25%、Crが1ないし3%、NIが1ないし9%、Me かよびWのいずれか1をもしくは2独合計でQ.3ないし3%、残骸がFe かよび不可避的な数景不純物からなり、且つNI/Crの重量比の値が1ないし3の組成を有する合金を用いることによって達成された。

本発明の目的は、上記幹順昭59-11899 号発明の合金をさらK改良して、穿孔用芯金の

耐用皮をさらに向上させ初るよりな合金を得る ととにある。

との目的は、上配氏発明にかける合金の成分 組成のものに、さらに重量で Co を1ないし2が、 Ca を1ないし2が、かよび Fi かよび Zr のいずれ か1様もしくは2値の合計を Q.2 ないし Q.5 が の割合で追加が加するととによって達成された。

なか、別的既出顧発明の場合と門根に、上記の本発明にかける合金組成のものに、必要に応じて通常の股股別として1.5 が以下の81、もしくは1.5 が以下のMa、あるいはこの両者をさらに通加配加し得るものとする。

次化、本発明化なる合金化シける名成分の組成組団限定理由化ついて、特額組59-11877 号 明期者シよび図面にシける記述と一部重複させながら説明をする。

Cは、地会に図辞し、あるいは図書説以上の Cは熱処理によって様々な類様を示すととによって、合金の常数かよび高額での機械的強度を 向上させるので、合金の強度向上に最も有効な 元素である。しかしながら、Cがおまり多くなると、とくにCrと共分する場合には、Crの故化物が粒界に折出して粒界能化をひき起したり、またこの故化物はMe 中Wを地会よりもよく固想数でするので、Me 中Wの終加による地金の固想強化効果を被するなどの逆効果をも併せて持つものである。

本発明になる志会用合会は、志会の部分的な 都被損傷を防止する見地から、 従来のこの組合 会と異なり、常無かよび高温度にかける侵蚀的 強度を主として固存体硬化によるとにいいるので、 この含有量はできるだけ低い方が良ま しい。 しかしながらあまりこの含有量が低い Ni含 有量を高める必要を生じ、これでは経済的にコ スト高となる。またこ含有量がでもないにいいる などである。またこ含有量ができるないにない。 と結晶の促動性が減少し、 従ってその負責性が 悪化する。

本発明になる芯金用合金においては、C含有量の下限値は、上配の経済性と前途性との観点

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からとれを 0.1 多とし、上限値は穿孔用芯金の部分的部掛筋止の概点からとれを 0.2 5 多とした。

SI は、一般の観視剤として、合金の観像調整用化必要に応じて合金に添加されるが、 SI が 多選ぎると合金の個性が低下するとともに、 穿孔用を金の表面に断熱性と胸骨性を有する観響なスケールを付着させるために描される一般のスケール付け処理時に、 スケール中にファイヤライト (FeU・810g) を生成してスケールを聴路にする。

よって 81 含有量の上限値を 1.5 % 化定めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Ma 4 一般の説限所 として、合金の説成調整用 に必要に応じて合金に輸加される。そして Ma が多泊ると 81 の場合と同様にスケールを教育に する。

よって Ma 合有量の上限値を 1.5 % と足めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Cr シよび NI の成分範囲機定理由については、

両成分の比算が重要でもるので、両者をまとめ で説明をする。

NI はCと数化物を形成することなく地変に全部固帯して、固縛体硬化によって常温かよび高温度にかける機械的強度を高めるのに有効な元素である。然しながら、NI は Cr に比べて高低であるので、NI だけで常温かよび裏温度にかける

合金の機械的強度を高めるとコスト高となり、 またCr と共存する場合ほどには高い機械的強度 は初られない。また、NI の範加は、Cr 紅加の場 合に比べて、スケール付け処理による付着スケ ール板が降くなる条料ははるかだ少ない。

そって、芯金合金ド十分な常温かよび高温度にかける機械的強度、かよび通度な厚さのスケールからえ、さらド合金に経済性を持たせるために、スケールがを減くすることなく機械的強度をあめることのできるNIを主体とし、これに許なし付る範囲のCrを認知して、常品かよび高温度にかける機械的速度を構定するとともに、NIな加強を発展することにした。

上記の見地から、スケール層の取さを移くしないために Cr 含有量の上限を3 まとし、下限は は低的質似を観光するためにとれを1 まとした。 また Ni は低減的強度を高めるために、その含量 を Cr 含有量の1 倍から3 倍、すなわら Ni/Cr の を群比の値を1 ないし3 と定めた。

NI/Cr 比の気を1 ないし3 と足めた視熱を筋

1 図かよび第 2 図の 1 組の自辞図、 ならびに約 3 図かよび第 4 図の 1 組の自録図を用いて設別する。 第 1 図は Cr 含有量が 1.4 手の場合の常温にかける合金の機械的強度に及ぼす NI/Cr 比の影響を示す自該図、第 2 図は阿温度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響自隸図、第 3 図は Cr 含有量が 2.8 手の場合の常温にかける同様の影響自隸図 第 4 図は同盟度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響自隸図である。

これらの自該因から刊るように、穿孔用芯金の計用度の低下をもたらす損傷の一つである前れを防止するのに必要な常温の引張強さと仲び本は、NI/Cr 比が1以下では引袋強さが45ないし50以上では仲び本が若しく低下して割れの防止には不適当である。また損傷の他の一つであるご会表面の摩託かよびしむを防止するために必要な高温度にかける引援強さは、NI/Cr 比が3以上では5.2ないし5.3以/m²となっていて強度不足であるとともに、伊び本が等しく低

下するのが刊る。

以上の結果から刊前して、本発別になる志金 合金中のNI/Cr 比の値を1 ないし3 の範囲で選 よことに定めた。

Me およびWは合金地金に関召し、あるいはでき続合して現化物を形成して、とくに合金の高温度にかける機械的数度を高めるのに有効な元素である。反面、Me およびW 含有量の対抗なスケール付け処理によりご金数面に生成付着するスケールが全地的にする。本発別になるご安全の時間が取る図に示されている。との自殺の世中の例が取る図に示されている。との自殺の世中の例が取る図に示されている。との自殺の世中の例が取る図に示されている。との自殺の世中の例が取るのでもの。、With the とWの合計量の変化が、合金の引張り強さわよび伸び本に及ぼす影響を示するのでもる。

との自製図だよると、Mo シングWの何れか1 強もしくは2種合計の低加量が0.2 多までは高 難引級9強さの向上に効果がない。しかしなが 5、との低加針が0.3 多から1.5 多までは松加 量の増加とともに引張り強さは減やかに増加し、 添加量が1.5かち20がまででは引張り強さは 添加量の増加とともに象徴に増加する。そして 20が以上の添加では引張り強さは再び緩やか な増加に転ずるのを見るととができる。

本発明合金によって製作された恋金によって
1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形倒片を穿孔
する場合に、穿孔される側片の材質が単なる次
素鋼であるならば、Me およびWのいずれか1 復
もしくは2 は合計の系加量が1.5 が以下の本発
別合金による穿孔用芯金で十分に従来の芯金の
耐用度を上超ることができる。しかしながら、
穿孔される側片の材質が1 3 がタロム側もしく
は2 4 がタロム側のような特殊側である場合に
は、Me およびWの例れか1 復もしくは2 独合計
の新加量は1.5 がから3 0 がまでであることが

従って、本発明になる合金における Mo および W のいずれか1 種もしくは2 種合計の新加量は、 これを0.3 ないしる6 と定めた。

Co は一般の炭素像、もしくは本発明だなる芯金合金のような低合金側に添加される元素のうちで、例の納入性を低下させる唯一の元素である。

穿孔用さ金は、1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形領片中に圧入されるので、穿孔直径の穿孔用芯金の長田離底は1200でから1300で近傍に、投版から約5m内部では800で近傍に、そしてざらに内部では700で以下の温度となる。

とのような状態に加熱された恋金は、穿孔及 後に数水によって常器にまで冷却されたのち、 再び新たな剣片中に圧入され、とうして加熱か よび冷却が最悪される。との論道しによってか 変の表面に細かい鬼甲状の割れが生じて、とれ が被穿孔ペイプの内面に圧延度を発生させるも のである。との鬼甲状の割れは主として加熱の 却の編載しによって生ずる熱応力に基因する。

一般に続入性が低く、協入収量のない場合の 側体の熱応力は、関体の表面では圧離応力が、 関体の中心器では引張応力が発生する。 これに 対して、使入性が高く、使入変数が生ずる場合。の個体の熱応力は、その表面では引援応力が、その中心部では圧離応力が発生する。すなわち両者の場合に熱応力の分布が逆転するのでもる。そして、一数に表面が圧縮応力となる猶入変態のない加熱冷却の幾返しの方が亀甲割れの発生が少ない。

本発明合会による半径 2 5 m の丸桿を水能入れした場合の 4/r値に及ばす Co 放分含有量の影響の一例が第 6 間の角筋関に示されている。 C の角線関から、 Co が 1.7 5 % までは協入性の低下が顧客であるが、 Co が 1.7 5 % を越えるとその効果が少ないことが得る。

よって本発男合金の Ce 数加量の下限は、蛯人

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性低下の効果の見地から1 がとし、上肢は、軽 肉的ドコスト高となる材には焼入性低下の効果 があまり得られない見地からとれを2がとした。

Cu は地会中に数額に折出して、常識の引張強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。また既述した断熱性と同様性とを有するスケール付けの処理の際に、スケール返下の地会中に富化されて、スケールの地会への密着性を改善するのにも有効な元素である。しかしながら、新加量が15以下では常温の引促強さの向上は少なく、新加量が多過ぎると、スケール返下に富化されたCuが高温度で地会の結晶数界に及何して、怎会の表別なと数類による。

よって本発明合金に⇒ける Cu の類加量下級を 1 ≶とし、上版を2 ≶とした。

Ti かよび Zr は Cr よりも優先して C と結合して 次化物を形成する。 そして Ti かよび Zr の 次化物は Cr の 次化物と はちがって、 地会中 K 均 下 の 次化物と とく、 かよび 高温度 K かける地会中への 所解 成が Cr の 次化物 K 比べて 狐 めて小さい

ととから、粒界の部分的な融点低下シよび粒界の配化を軽減するとともに、高級皮における引強性さを高めるのに有効な元素である。さらに、Crよりも優先して炭化物を形成するのでCrの炭化物量が減少する結果、Cr炭化物中に吸収されるCr, W シよび Mo が減少し、従ってこれらの元素の場金中の機度が高くなって、固治体体の化によって合金の高温度における引張強さが向上する。しかしながら、Ti シよび 2r の数加量が多過ぎると、合金を大気中で溶解する場合に、等しく溶影の焼励性が減ぜられ、芯金製作の際に

よって本発明合金にかけるTi かよび 2章の1 組あるいは2組合計の載加量の上級を 0.5 %、 下級を 0.2 % と定めた。

以上、離日なし側管の穿孔用芯金合金について で述べたが、同鉱管用芯金合金についても全く 穿孔用芯金合金と同様であるからその説明を名 麻ナス

次に実施例について説明をする。

本発明になる穿孔用を会合金の実施疑例の組成を和1表に示す。 第1表には先発明である特額的59-11899号発明になる合金、かよび従来公知のとの復合金の組成をも併配してある。

割1接に示された組成の各合金を素材として、JIS-2-2201 の規定による10号常温引援試験片、JIS-G-0567 号の規定による高額度引援試験片、および直径が69 m/m、72 m/m、かよび75 m/mのアフセルミル用穿孔芯金をそれぞれ域作した。高温度引張り試験は鶴度900ででの分55の変速度でかたまかれた。これらのご金を用いて、実際にJISのBUJ 2種(C約15、Cr約1.5)のペアリング網材(いわゆる高級業クロ人軸受け解析)をアフセルミルを用いて穿孔試験を行った。これらの縁試験の結果が第2 投に示されている。芯金の耐用度は穿孔用芯金1 報当りの平均穿孔本数で扱わされている。

かっ我に見られるように、本発明になる合金の常型かよび高温度における機械的強度は、従

出1 ☆ 合金の組成表 (食魚多)

			Ċ	81	Ma	Cr	NI	Me	W	P	8	C.	Co	TI	Zr	NIG.	F.
٠. ا		A +1	0.18	0.68	0.6 2	1.58	3.0 6	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 6	0.018	1.02	1.14	0.2 4	-	1.9 4	费器
_		• 2	0.1 8	0.6 2	0.6 4	1.5 8	3.10	0.48	-	0.0 2 7	0.020	1.18	1.10	0.26	0.22	1.9 6	
哭		• 3	0.16	0.7 1	0.7 1	1.52	371 0	0.4 4	-	0.0 2 4	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	-	0.28	204	•
Xi		• 4	0.17	0.6 4	0.6 8	154	3.0 8	0.43	-	0.024	0.022	1.0 8	1.87	0.18	026	200	,
Ħ		• 5	0.1 7	0.6 2	0.5 9	254	5.9 8	0.50	0.73	0.026	0.016	1.5 6	1.06	0.32	-	235	-
÷		• 6	0.1 5	0.6 2	0.5 7	249	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.024	0.016	1.68	1.0 6	•	0.29	239	•
£		• 7	0.1 8	0.66	0.60	252	5.9 5	0.4 6	0.7 6	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.5 4	0.25	0.18	2.3 6	,
		• 8	0.1 6	0.58	0.5 6	252	5.96	0.48	0.7 4	0.0 2 5	0.018	1.48	146	0.1 7	0.18	2.3 7	
		<u>• 9 `</u>	0.24	0.59	0.7 2	251	5.9 4	0.5 2	0.7 5	0.026	0.019	1.5 2	1.9 4	0.2 3	0.20	237	•
	11	_ <u>#</u> 1	0.17	0.6 2	0.6 8	134	3.90	0.4 2	-	0.030	0.024	•	•	1		2.9 1	,
	温泉	2	0.1 7	0.5 8	0.6 2	2.56	6.2 3	0.48	•	0.0 2 8	0.018	-	-	-	•	2.4 3	•
- 1	진	3	0.1 4	0.60	0.5 4	2.8 5	5.8 3	0.42	•	0.0 2 8	0.018	-	-	•	_	20 4	,
K	=1.	4	0.1 6	0.00	0.5 2	2.5 2	3.5 7	0.40	-	0.0 2 6	0.020	-	-	•	-	1.4 8	•
94	싫		0.1 7	8 6.0	0.5 4	139	1.4 6	0.43	-	0.0 2 6	0.018	_	•	-	-	1.0 5	,
#	衸	6	8 1.0	0.7 0	0.6 8	2.58	6.2 1	0.4 0	0.3 2	0.0 2 4	0.016	-	-	-	-	232	•
ŝ	発明	7	0.1 5	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.7 5	2.84	0.5 0	0.7 3	0.0 2 6	0.020			-	<u> </u>	1.6 2	,
j	☆	8	0.1 5	0.5 6	0.64	1.55	2.7 5	0.4 7	1.6 2	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	-	•	-		1.77	•
1		9 3Cr-1N1	0.2 5	0.6 4	0.6 6	1.55	2.6 8	0.60	2.0 2	0.0 2 4	0.016	-	-	-	-	1.73	
	읾	acr-ini 例 魚	0.3 2	0.7 4	0.6 2	3.0 5	102	-	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	0.3 3	,
		1.5Cr-0.75N1	0.2 3	0.6 1	0.5 8	1.6 4	0.6 8	0.1 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.016	1.2 6	1.0 8	-	-	0.41	•

加工型 縣 . 格 件

			常田の根	核的性質	900.04	N 棋的性質	~ 7 * 4	z. 60 m
			引張数さ	神び率	引製数さ	神び 半	学孔盤材 の材 気	前 用 庆 (穿孔本款/1個)
			(4/4)	69	(4/4)	69	O #1 X	(学化本数/1個)
		A + 1	1 2 5.6	5.6	7.8	1 2.4	ペアリング網	20~ 70
Æ	L	. 2	1 2 5.0	5.8	7.8	1 0.8		20~ 70
_		/	1 2 6.0	5.6	7.4	1 4.5	,	20~ 70
		. 4	1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.6	,	20~ 70
Ŋ.		. 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8.2	8.6		50~120
		. 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8.2	8.4	, .	50~120
1	.	4.7	1 2 8.6	4.6	8.G	7.8	,	50~120
2		. 8	1 2 9.0	4.2	8.7	7.2	,	50~120
		. 9	1 2 8.0	4.2	8.4	7.8	,	50~1 20
1	1	K 1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7.9	3 1.2	,	20~ 50
Ł		_2	1 2 5.2	5.4	7.3	1 2.0	,	20~ 50
	ĭ	3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9.2	,	20~ 50
Ł	-	4	1 2 4.2	7.2	7.2	1 1.4	•	20~ 50
١	Ň	5	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0	,	20~ 50
,	A L	6	1 3 6.9	4.8	8.0	8.5	,	30~ 50
	号	77	1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8.6	7.5	, .	30~ 60
È	형	8	110%	1 0.9 .	1 5.0	7.0	,	30~ 60
	<u>\$</u>	9	1 2 3.0	6.8	1 6.0	6.0	,	30~ 60
	公知	3CT-INI	6 3.0	1 6.0	5.2	4 6.2		10~ 30
ļ	金	15Cr-075N1	6 1.8	2 1.6	5.8	5 2.6	. •	13~ 35

4.回海の前外左続明

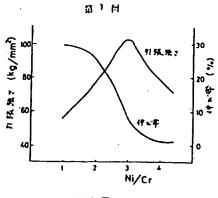
於1 関は本外別台至のCr 含有量が1.4 多の場合の電視機械的性力に及はす NI/Cr 異数比の影響を示すの視点。

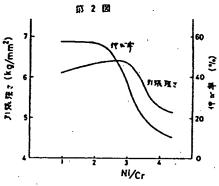
か2回は本発明合金のCr含有量が1.4多の場合の製数900℃にかける磁板的性質に及行す
NI/Cr 電量比の影響を示する磁板。

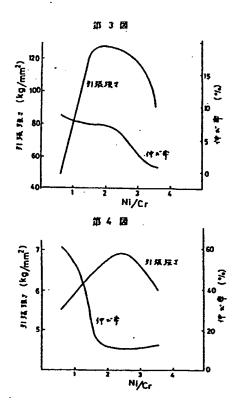
和 3 附は本発明を全の Cr 含有量が 2 8 多の場合の高階級域的性質に及ぼす NI/Cr 直丛比の影響を示する。

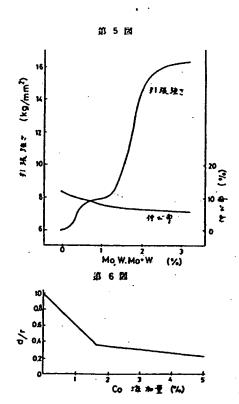
制 4 図は本紙明合金ので、含有量が2.8.5の場合の最後900でにかける機械的性質に及ぼす NI/で、成似比の影響を示す曲線図。

計6回は本発明合金の純入性に及核すCo数加の影響を示す面配因である。









319560-208458 (B)

手続補正費

m 40 040. 0913 n

特許的具在 老 作 學 版

1. 水井の表示

N 5 9 - 6.4 4 7 5 ₩

2. 発学の名称

私目なし制管の野化かよび拡製用芯金合金

3. 補正をするた 事件との関係。 特許出知人 毎 保留 朝 鉄 株式 会 社

(にか1名)

4. 化 理 人

5. 自発格正

60 :: 11

6. 過止の対象

John St.

明 類 第7、加正の内容

(1) 特許基本の製御。別加書全文を別数の通り訂正する。

3 . 明和春中、下紀の打正を行います。

4日下から9行、「Cが0.1ないし0.253、 Jを「Cが0.14をいし0.18%、」と17正。

の 6 買扱下行、「被点」を「解験的見地」と 打正。

へ 7.頁1行。「0.1%」を「0.14%」とお 正。

ニ 関系2行。「触点」を「実験的見地」と呼 正。同行「0.2.5%」を「0.1.8%」と訂正。

ル 同項3行。「た。」の次に「(後得実施例 #MI)」を挿入。

~ 19月かよび20月のそれぞれ第1点かよ び解2度を卸紙のとかり訂正。

新 1 班 合分の組成班 (倉量 %)

		С	81	Мь	Cr	NI	Me ·	W	2	8	C.	Cu	TI	Į z.	NL/Cr	P
١.	A .+ 1	0.18	0.68	0.6 2	1.58	3.0 6	0.42	-	0.026	0.018	1.0 2	1.1 4	0.2 4	-	1.0 4	
	* 2	0.18	0.62	0.64	1.5 8	3.10	0.4 8	-	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1 8	1.10	0.2 6	0.22	1.96	-
ĺ	• 3	0.1,6	0.71	0.7 1	1.52	3.10	0.44	Ŀ	0.024	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	-	0.28	204	۲.
	• 4	017	0.64	0.6 8	1.5 4	3.0.8	0.4 8	-	0.024	0.022	1.0 8	1.87	0.18	0.26	200	١.
١.		0.17	0.62	0.5 9	2.5 4	5.98	0.50	0.7 8	0.026	0.016	1.5 6	1.0 6	0.3 2	-	235	١.
l	4 6	0.15	0.62	0.57	24.9	5.9 6	0.4 8	0.76	0.024	0.016	1.6 8	1.06	-	0.29	239	ŀ,
1	• 7	0.18	0.6 6	0.60	252	5. v 5	0.4 6	0.76	0.026	0.020	1.7 0	1.54	0.2 5	018	2.8 6	١.
١.	* 8	0.1 6	0.5 8	0.5 6	2.5 2	5.96	0.48	0.74	0.0 2 5	0.016	1.4 8	1.4 6	017	0.18	237	١
tt in	A 1	0.17	0.6 2	0.68	L34	3.90	0.42	•	0.030	0.024	-	·	-	-	291	ľ
超五	2	0.17	0.5 8	0.6 2	2.56	6.23	0.4 8	-	0.028	0.018	-	-		-	2.4 3	١.
A.	3	0.14	0.60	0.54	2.85	5.83	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.018	-	-		-	204	ľ
_	4_	0.16	0.60	0.52	262	3.87	0.40	•	0.0 2 6	0.020	-	-	-	-	1.48	
れれ	5	0.17	0.68	0.64	1.3 9	L 4 6	0.43	-	0.026	0.018	•	-	-	-	1.05	l
B	6	0.18	0.70	0.68	2.6 8	6.21	0.4 0	0.32	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	-	-		-	2.3 2	1
音音	7	0.15	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.75	2.64	0.50	0.78	0.026	0.020	-	-	-	- '	1.6 2	l
•	8	0.15	0.5 6	0.64	1.5 5	2.75	0.47	1.62	0.028	0.0 2 2	-	-	-	-	1.77	r
숲	BCr-INI	0.3 2	0.7 4	0.6 2	3.05	1.02	-	·	0.026	0.0 2 0	-	-	-		0.33	١
€:	1.5 Cr - 0.7 5 Ni	0.2.3	0.6 1	0.68	1.64	0.68	0.1 2	-	0.028	0016	1.2 4	1.08	-	-	041	†

	学 2 寿	脫	特	性
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			常息の景	城的姓贺	9000	在城的性質		1
			引強強さ	仲び平	引强强力	伸び率	穿孔管岗	制用政
			(Kg/m2)	80	(4/4)	. 60	の対策	(穿孔本数/1 餠
*	# · 1		1 2 5. 6	5. 6	7. 8	124	ペアリングの	20~ 70
~			1 2 5,0	5.8	7.8	10.8	,	20~ 70
	* 3		1 2 6.0	5. 6	7.4	1 4.6	*	20~ 70
			1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	•	20~ 70
P	a 5		1 2 8.4	4. 8	8. 2	8.6	-	50~120
6	* 6		1 2 7.8	4.6	8. 2	8.4		50~120
1	7		1 2 8.6	4.6	8.6	7.8		50~120
♠	. 8		1 2 9.0	4. 2	8. 7	7. 2	•	50~120
- 1	E 4	1	101.0	200	7. 9	3 1.2	•	20~ 50
tt	iii i	2	1 2 5. 2	5. 4	7.3	120	,	20~ 50
- 1	光	3	1.21.6	7. 0	7. 8	9. 2	-	20~ 50
校	=	4	1 2 4.2	7. 2	7.2	1 1.4	•	20~ 60
M	人	5	6 0.2	2 9. 5	7.0	5 8.0		20~ 50
-1	1 9]	6	1 3 6. 9	4.8	8.0	8.5	-	30- 50
	朝	7	117.0	102	8. 6	7.6	-	30~ 60
اه	\$	8	110.4	10.9	15.0	7.0	•	30~ 60
	如,此	N N	6 3. 0	1 6.0	5. 2	4 8.2	•	10~ 30
1	合 1.5 C r − 6 金 起).75NI 解	6 1.8	2 1.6	5. 8	5 2.6	•	18~ 35

2. 特許請求の報即

1. 成员ででが 0.1 4 ないし 0.1 8 %。Cr が 1 ないし 3 %。 Ni が 1 ないし 9 %。Moシよび W のいずれか 1 技または 2 社合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %。Coが 1 ないし 2 %。Cuが 1 ないし 2 %。Ti シよびZrのいずれか 1 減もしくは 2 雅合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %。 級部Peシよび不可避的な 微比不純粉からなり。 且つ Ni/Cr の監量比の値が 1 から 3 である雑目なし側管の穿孔シよび拡管用合金。

2. さらだ必要だ応じて税酸剂として81が登 品で 1.5%以下。Mnが 1.5%以下の何れかまた は両者を含有することを特徴とする特許請求の 総関係 1 功能級の芯金合金。

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S60-208458 (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A)

		Classification	Internal Office	
(51) Int		Symbols:	Registration Nos.	: (43) Disclosure Date: 21 October 1985
C22C			7147-4K	
B21B			7819-4E	
B21C	3/02		6778-4E	
C22C	38/52		7217-4K	•
	Request for	or Examination: Subr	nitted Numb	er of Claims/Inventions: 1 (Total of 9 pages
(72)	Title of the (21 (22) Inventor: Inventor:) Japanese Patent	Application S59- March 1984	ng or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe 64475 1-3-13 Sembamachi, Kawagoe City 320 banchi-10 Harakawa Oaza,
	Inventor:	Katsu Yoshii		Ogawamachi, Hikigun, Saitama Prefecture c/o Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd., 3007- banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama- ku, Himeji City
(71)	Applicant:	Shinhokoku Ste	el Co. Ltd	5-13-1 Arajuku-machi, Kawagoe City
	Applicant:	Sanyo Special S	•	3007-banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama-ku, Himeji City
(74)	Agent:	Takehiko Suzue	, Patent Attorney	

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

2. Scope of Patent Claims

- 1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.
- 2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an alloy material for forming a core metal for piercing or expansion when manufacturing seamless steel pipes from solid round billets, and further improves the alloy in the Patent Application S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] (Unexamined Patent Application Gazette Number S60 [i.e., 1985]) invention.

As recited in the Specification of the aforementioned antedated application, generally, a core metal for piercing a seamless metal pipe is pressed lengthwise by a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C that advances and rotates due to an oblique rolling roll, and piercing is thereby made in the axial direction of the steel pipe. A pierced steel pipe pierced in this manner can be expanded

by a separate core metal for expansion that advances and rotates similarly due to an oblique rolling roll being pressed in the pierce hole of the steel pipe heated to approximately 1000°C.

As a result, high temperature and a high stress act on the surface of the core metal for piercing or expansion, abrasion on the surface of the core metal, wrinkling due to plastic flow of the core metal material, partial melting damage, or galling or cracks due to seizures with the pipe material occur, deformation or damage to the core metal occurring thereby proceed, the life with the number of uses of the core metal is comparatively shortened, and the use becomes impossible.

The properties demanded of an alloy to form a core metal in order to prevent such damage that occurs on the surface of core metal for piercing (or expansion) differ as follows according to the type of damage.

- (1) In order to prevent the occurrence of abrasion or wrinkling, the mechanical strength of the alloy needs to be high at high temperatures.
- (2) In order to prevent the occurrence of cracks, the mechanical strength and extensibility of the alloy need to be high at ordinary temperatures.
- (3) In order to prevent the occurrence of partial melting damage, it is necessary to prevent partial lowering of the melting point and grain boundary embrittlement from occurring by adding as few alloy elements with a low melting point to the bare metal as possible in the composition of the core metal alloy, and segregating these alloy elements by grain boundary using solidification segregation and grain boundary separation.
- (4) In order to prevent the occurrence of galling and cracks due to seizures, a fine scale needs to be formed with an appropriate thickness having thermal insulation and lubrication on the surface of the core metal due to scale attachment.

The object of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention described above was to obtain a core metal for piercing markedly superior in duration compared to conventional core metals by increasing the mechanical strength and ordinary and high temperatures using solid solution hardening of Ni, Mo and W, grain boundary segregating and decreasing as much as possible the quantity of C which is a cause of partial solution damage and the quantity of Cr which thins the scale layer formed during scale attachment, and decreasing the solubility in the bare metal.

This object was achieved using an alloy having, by weight, {A}¹ 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a composition with a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

The object of the present invention is to further improve the alloy in the aforementioned Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention, and obtain an alloy for piercing whose durability is further improved.

This object was achieved by adding to the component composition of the alloy of the aforementioned invention additives in a ratio of, by weight, 1 to 2% Co, 1 to 2% Cu, and 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr.

Similar to the aforementioned antedated application invention, the additives of either 1.5% or less of Si and 1.5% or less or Mn or both may be added as ordinary deoxidizers according to need to the alloy composition of the present invention mentioned above.

Next is a description, which duplicates some of the above description, of the Specification and Drawings of Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] for the range limitations of the composition of each component in an alloy of the present invention.

C is an effective element for improving the strength of an alloy because it increases the mechanical strength of alloys at ordinary and high temperatures by exhibiting various aspects when C is melted in bare metal or undergoes heat treatment above the solution point. However, if there is too much C, and particularly when co-existing with Cr, the Cr carbide separates at the grain boundary, causing

¹ [Translator's note: Braces indicate sections subject to the amendment following the patent added by the translator for ease of reference.]

grain boundary embrittlement, and the carbide dissolves and absorbs more Mo and W than the bare metal, so the reverse effects such as solution strengthening effects of the bare metal due to adding Mo and W are caused.

An alloy for a core metal according to the present invention differs from this sort of conventional alloys from a perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal, and solid solution hardening is mainly used for mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures, so it is desirable to have as little contained C as possible. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained C is too little, a need arises to increase the quantity of the contained Ni to maintain the required mechanical strength, and this is economically costly. Also, if the quantity of contained C is too little, the liquid fluidity decreases, and the castability thereby worsens.

For an alloy for core metal according to the present invention, the lower limit value of the quantity of contained C was set to {C} 0.1% from the aforementioned {B} perspective of economy and castability, and the upper limit value was set to {D} 0.25% from the {D} perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal for piercing. {E}

Si is added as a general deoxidizer to alloys according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy, but if there is too much Si, the toughness of the alloy decreases, and fayalite (FeO·SiO₂) is generated in the scale, embrittling it during general scale attachment performed to cause a fine scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal for piercing.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Si was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

Mn is also added to alloys as a general deoxidizer according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy. When there is too much Mn, the scale is embrittled as with the case of Si.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Mn was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

The comparative rhythm [sic]² of Cr and Ni is important, so the reason for the range limitation of the Cr and Ni components is given together.

Cr is an effective element for increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as increasing the resistance to oxidation of an alloy when it is melted in the bare metal or combined with C to form a carbide. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained Cr is too high, the thickness of the scale layer generated during general scale attachment to cause a scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal become thinner due to an increase in the oxidation resistance, and, of the damage described above which is caused to the core metal, galling due to seizure of the pipe material occurs frequently. Further, if the quantity of contained Cr is too low, the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures is decreased, and abrasion, wrinkles and cracks occur due to insufficient strength in the core metal.

Ni is a useful element for dissolving entirely in the bare metal without forming a carbide with C, and increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures due to solid solution hardening. However, the price of Ni is high compared to Cr, so increasing the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures with only Ni is costly, and a mechanical strength cannot be obtained that is as high as when coexisting with Cr. The adverse effects of the attachment scale layer becoming thinner due to scale attachment are far less with adding Ni than with adding Cr.

Accordingly, adequate mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as a scale layer with an appropriate thickness was given to the core metal alloy, and in order to maintain economy for the alloy, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures was supplemented and the quantity of added Ni was reduced by making Ni which can increase the mechanical strength without thinning the scale layer the main component and adding thereto Cr within the tolerable limit.

From the aforementioned perspective, the upper limit of the quantity of contained Cr was set to 3% so as to not thin the thickness of the scale layer, and the lower limit was set to 1% to supplement the

² [Translator's note: "comparative rhythm" is a typographical error for "proportion" in the Japanese source.]

mechanical strength. The quantity of contained Ni was fixed at three times the quantity of Cr, or in other words, the value of the ratio of Ni/Cr was 1 to 3, in order to increase the mechanical strength.

The basis for fixing the Ni/Cr ratio value of 1 to 3 is next described using the set of curved line drawings Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 and the set of drawings Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Fig. 1 is a curved line drawing indicating the effects of the Ni/Cr ratio on the mechanical strength of an alloy at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 1.4%; Fig. 2 is a curved line drawing similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C; Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 2.8%; and Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900°C.

As can be seen from these curved line diagrams, the pulling strength and elongation percentage at the ordinary temperature needed to prevent cracking, one of the damages causing lowering of the duration of core metal for piercing, is ill-suited for preventing cracks when the Ni/Cr ratio is less than 1 as the pulling strength is inadequate at 45 to 50 kg/mm², and when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3 as the elongation percentage is lowered markedly. Also, it can be seen that the pulling strength at high temperatures necessary for preventing abrasion and wrinkles on the surface of the core metal, another type of damage, is inadequate at 5.2 or 5.3 kg/mm² when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3, and the elongation percentage is markedly decreased.

A determination was made from the above results to fix the selection of the value of the Ni/Cr ratio in a core metal alloy according to the present invention to a range of 1 to 3.

Mo and W are effective elements for increasing the mechanical strength of alloys particularly at high temperatures by being dissolved in an alloy bare metal or being combined with C to form a carbide. On the other hand, increasing the quantity of contained Mo and W makes the scale layer generated so as to be attached to the surface of the core metal through scale attachment fragile. An example of the effects of adding Mo and W on the high temperature mechanical properties of a core metal alloy according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5. This curved line drawing indicates the effect on the pulling strength and elongation percentage of the alloy caused by a change in the total quantity of Mo, W or both at a testing temperature of 900°C with a Ni/Cr ratio of 2.0 and a CR volume of 2.8%.

According to this curved line diagram, there is no effect of increasing the high temperature pulling strength until the total additive quantity of either one or two of Mo and W is 0.2%. However, with an additive quantity of 0.3% to 1.5%, the pulling strength gradually increases with the increase in the additive quantity, and with an additive quantity of 1.5 to 2.0%, the pulling strength increases rapidly with the increase in the additive quantity. At more than 2.0%, it can be seen that the pulling strength once again changes to a gradual increase.

With a core metal manufactured according to an alloy of the present invention, when piercing a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C, if the billet material being pierced is simply carbon steel, a core metal for piercing according to an alloy of the present invention having an additive quantity of less than 1.5% of a total of one or two of Mo and W adequately exceeds the durability of a conventional core metal. However, for a special steel such as when the material of the steel billet to be pierced is 13% chrome steel or 24% chrome steel, an additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W of 1.5% to 3.0% is required.

Accordingly, the additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W in an alloy according to the present invention was fixed at 0.3 to 3%.

Co is an element added to low alloy steels such as a core metal alloy according to the invention or a general carbon steel which is unique for lowering the hardenability of steel.

A core metal for piercing is pressed in a solid round billet heated to approximately 1200°C, so the surface temperature of the core metal for piercing immediately after piercing becomes approximately 1200°C to 1300°C, from the surface to approximately 5 mm inside becomes approximately 800°C, and the inside becomes less than 700°C.

A core metal heated to such a state is cooled to ordinary temperature with water immediately after piercing, and is then pressed again in a new billet; such heating and cooling is repeated in this manner. Through such repetitions, thin tortoise shell type cracks occur in the surface of the core metal, and this causes rolling marks to occur on the inside surface of the pierced pipe. Such tortoise shell type cracks originate in heat stress caused mainly due to the repeated heating and cooling.

In general, the heat stress of a steel body with a low hardenability and no quenching abnormalities causes compression stress at the surface of the steel body and pulling stress at the center of the steel body. In contrast to this, the heat stress of a steel body with a high hardenability and with quenching abnormalities causes pulling stress in the surface and compression stress at the center. In other words, the distribution of the heat stress switches. In general, repeatedly heating and cooling without compression stress becoming quenching abnormalities in the surface leads to less tortoise shell cracks.

The cross-section hardness of a round bar steel billet is measured after it is quenched in water, and the size of the hardenability can be expressed as the ratio d/r where d is the thickness of the hardened layer whose hardness is 40 or higher on the Rockwell C scale and r is the radius of the round bar. In other words, the smaller the d/r value, the lower the hardenability.

An example of the effect the quantity of the contained Co component has on the d/r value when a round bar with a radius of 25 mm according to an alloy of the present invention is quenched in water is shown in a curved line diagram of Fig. 6. From this curved line diagram, it can be seen that the lowering of the hardenability is remarkable until Co reaches 1.75%, and that the effects decrease when Co exceeds 1.75%.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Co in an alloy of the present invention was set at 1% from the viewpoint of the effects of hardenability lowering, and the upper limit was set to 2% from a perspective that little hardening lowering effects are obtained for the economic increase in cost.

Cu is an effective element for being minutely separated in bare metal and increasing the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures. It is also an effective element for improving the adhesion to bare metal for the scale, enriched by the bare metal directly under the scale during attachment of a scale having heat insulation and lubrication as described above. If the additive quantity is below 1%, however, the improvement of the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures is low, and if the additive quantity is too high, the Cu enriched directly under the scale permeates into the crystal grain boundary of the bare metal at high temperatures, making the surface layer of the core metal fragile.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Cu for an alloy of the present invention was set to 1%, and the upper limit was set to 2%.

With a preference over Cr, Ti and Zr are combined with C to form a carbide. Unlike a Cr carbide, a Ti and Zr carbide has a uniform distribution in the bare metal, and the solubility in bare metal at high temperatures is extremely low compared to a Cr carbide, so Ti and Zr are effective elements for lowering the partial melting point of the grain boundary and reducing the embrittlement of the grain boundary as well as increasing the pulling strength at high temperatures. Further, as a result of the decrease in the quantity of Cr carbide because precedence is made for Ti and Zr over Cr in forming the carbide, the Cr, W and Mo absorbed in the Cr carbide is decreased, the concentrations of these elements in the bare metal are accordingly increased, and the pulling strength of the alloy at high temperatures due to solid solution hardening improves. Nevertheless, if the additive quantity of Ti and Zr is too large, the liquid fluidity is markedly decreased when dissolving the alloy in air, and the castability when manufacturing the core metal is impaired.

Thus, the upper limit of the additive quantity of a total of either one or two types of Ti and Zn [illegible, r?] for an alloy of the present invention was fixed at 0.5% and the upper limit at 0.2%.

A core metal alloy for piercing a seamless pipe was described above; because a description for a core metal alloy for such expansion is exactly the same as that for a core metal alloy for piercing, it has been omitted.

Next, an embodiment is described.

The compositions of embodiments of core metal alloys for piercing according to the prevent invention are indicated in Table 1. The compositions of alloys according to the antecedent Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention as well as conventionally known types of alloys are also given alongside.

A number 10 ordinary temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-Z-2201, a high temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-G-0567, as well as piercing core metals for an Assel mill with diameters of 69 m/m, 72 m/m and 75 m/m were manufactured as raw materials for the alloys of the compositions indicated in Table 1. High temperature pulling tests were performed with a 5% strain rate every minute at a temperature of 900°C. Using these core metals, piercing tests of two types (C approximately 1% and Cr approximately 1.5%) of actual JIS SUJ bearing steel material (so-called high carbon chrome bearing steel material) were performed using the Assel mill. The results of these tests are indicated in Table 2. The durability of the core metal is indicated with the average number of piercing holes per core metal for piercing.

As seen in Table 2, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures of alloys according to the present invention is between 1.5 and 3 times that of conventionally known types of alloys, and it can be seen that it is equivalent or somewhat higher than that of the alloys in the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The durability of a core metal manufactured with the alloy of the present invention is sent to be between 2 and 5 times that of a known alloy and from between 1.5 and 2 times that of the alloys of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The increase in the durability of the core metals according to alloys of the present invention is due to the effects of the tortoise shell cracks in the surface of the core metal decreasing due to the addition of Co to the alloy, the adhesion of a scale due to the addition of Cu, and the prevention of grain boundary separation of the carbide due to the addition of Ti and Zr.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)

	· · · · ·	,						riginal			s]						
		<u> </u>	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	W	P	S	Co.	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. a	1	<u>L</u>														74
幺	a2								·								Same
Embodiment alloys	a3													<u> </u>			Same
ıta	a4 .										· ·		-	 	 		Same
neı	a5						-			_	-				 	 	Same
dir	a6									\vdash		-	-	<u> </u>			
न्द्र	a7									 	\vdash	<u> </u>	_	_	-		Same
En	a8									H-		 		<u> </u>			Same
	a9		H	_					-	-	<u> </u>						Same
	 	No.	\vdash										•				Same
٠.	92 X	1															Same
82	Patent Application S59-	2															Same
8.	i iii	3															Same
(d)		4															Same
ίť	8.8	5															Same
ara	A S	6															Same
g.	₹ 8	7					I			T							Same
Comparative alloys	물리																Same
_		9									\neg						Same
	-	1				\Box											Same
[*] 71 ,	!	wn allo	ᆛ		1			<u>.]</u>	·								Same

[*] Well-known alloys]
[*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]
[*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

			Mechanical ordinary ten	properties at	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
-			Pulling strength (kg/mm ²)	Elongation percentage (%)	Pulling strength (kg/mm²)	Elongation percentage (%)	tube	pierces per)
	No. al						Bearing copper	
ا ۾ ا	a2						Same	
l i	a3						Same	
Embodiment alloys	a4						Same	
Ē	a5					-	Same	
ğ	a6						Same	
E	a7						Same	
14	a8						Same	
	a9						Same	
	3 %	No. 1					Same	
	SSS	2					Same	
8	on a l	3					Same	
≗	io ati	4			_		Same	
စို	e II	5					Same	
äţ	i d	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59- 1:1899 invention alloys	7					Same	
H G	ate 18	8					Same	
Ŭ		9					Same	
	-	*2					Same	
L	l •	*3					Same	·

Well-known alloys

4. Brief Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 2 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present

Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present

Fig. 5 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Mo and W on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8% and the Ni/Cr weight ratio is 2.0.

Well-known anoys,

2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper

^{[*3 1.5} Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

Fig. 6 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Co on the hardenability of an alloy of the present invention.

Fig. 1
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 2
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Elongation percentage
[lower label] Pulling strength

Fig. 3
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 4
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 5
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 6 Co additive quantity (%)

Procedural Amendment

13 February 1985

To Director-General Manabu Shiga of the Patent Office

1. Case identification

Patent Application Number S59-64475 [i.e., 1984-64475]

2. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

3. Party amending

Relation to the case

Patent applicant

Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd.

4. Agent

(and one other)

A 4.1

Address

Number 17 Building, 1-chome 26-5, Tora-no-mon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105 Tel.

03 (502) 3181 [impression of a seal]

Name

(5847) Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney

5. Voluntary amendment

[impression of a seal, mostly illegible] 2 [= Feb?] 1985

6. Object of the amendment

Specification-

7. Details of the amendment

- (1) Correct the entire specification of the Scope of Claims as follows.
- (2) Make the below corrections in the Specification.
- A. 9 lines from the bottom of page 4, correct "0.1 to 0.25% C" to "0.14 to 0.18% C".
- B. The last line on page 6, correct "perspectives" to "experimental perspectives".

C. Page 7 line 1, correct "0.1%" to "0.14%".

- D. Same page line 2, correct "perspective" to "experimental perspective." Correct "0.25%" in that same line to "0.18%".
- E. Same page line 3, insert "(refer to the embodiments given below)" after "piercing."

F. Correct Table 1 and Table 2 on pages 19 and 20 as in the attached pages.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)

[See original for figures]

			_				300 0	ugmai	TOT 11	igm ¢:	oj.						
<u></u>		<u></u>	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Мо	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
1	No.	11	<u> </u>												_	1.20.	14
Embodiment alloys	a2											<u> </u>			 	 	Same
🚆	a3														-		Same
#	a4										 -	 			 	 -	
	a5									-		<u> </u>					Same
	a6		\vdash									 				<u> </u>	Same
ğ	a7		-								Ŀ						Same
E																	Same
"	a8																Same
	a9																Same
Comparative alloys	S59-	No.							·								Same
	ent	3	-														Same
mparat allovs	Patent	4															Same
Õ	Patent Application	5	-														Same
	¥	6			-+												Same
		<u> </u>			 l			1						1			Same

		7								Γ	T	Same
ļ		- 8	<u> </u>		L							Same
İ		9	_	<u>L</u>							1	Same
	_	12	L									Same
L	<u> </u>	 	L		<u> </u>			Same.				

Well-known alloys]

[² 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

Remainder]

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

Mechanical properties at Mechanical properties at Material for Durability ordinary temperatures 900° C piercing (number of Pulling Elongation Pulling Elongation tube pierces. strength percentage strength percentage per) (kg/mm^2) (%) (kg/mm²) (%) No. al Bearing copper Embodiment alloys a2 Same a3 Same a4 Same **a**5 Same a6 Same a7 Same a8 Same a9 Same No. 1 Patent Application S59-11899 invention alloys Same 2 Same Comparative alloys 3 Same Same Same 6 Same Same 8 Same

Same Same Same

Well-known alloys]

[2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

[*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

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2. Claims

1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.14 to 0.18% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.



AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY

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Sworn to before me this 23rd day of January 2002.

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